COMMUNICATIONS.

(The New Harrowsk Ras does not hold itself res views expressed by correspondents. Well writte

Letter from Mississippi.

Roder, Miss., February 18, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: At last we have a University in which the colored youth of Mississippi are to be trained in wisdom's ways, and led to the fountains of learning. On the recommendation of Gov. Al- sity, and they are heartily engaged in the work corn, the Legislature, at its last session, passed an act creating Alcorn University, and empowered a Board of Trustees to locate, pur- the moral training of the students the standard and organise an institution, such as and pride of Mississippi. We know that he is of held be adapted to the imperative wants a man who has the interests of his people of the chople and an honor to the State. too deeply at heart to neglect this great opport tunity for their improvement. The colored course which we do not indorse, we must do him the justice to say that he is the author and siastic in its favor, and bid the faculty "God the strongest supporter of our University. He speed in the good work." The term opens the christened it as his "pet scheme," and urged first Monday in March, and a number of for ten years, to Alcorn University, and the charge. same amount to Oxford University. In addition to this, they both get the benefit of \$100,donated by Congress from public lands, on condition that a farm be purchased and an agri-cultural chair established. The interest, only, on this amount is available, but it is amply into one University, which shall be greater and sufficient to provide for the instruction of our grander still than either of these. youth in the modus eperandi of farming scien-tifically in the South. But the main feature of digression; but the enthusiastic joy which I our University is the "Free Scholarship" sys- feel on finding this "lamp of liberty" in the tem. The law provides that for each Repretative in the Legislature, one scholar shall of the poetbe admitted from the respective districts of the esentatives, free of charge, including tuition, board, washing, lodging, &c. The University receives \$100 per annum for each free scholar, out of the common school fund of the county from which he comes. The scholarships entitle the holders to schooling for four years, provided they maintain their standing in the University. The Board of Examiners, consist-ing of the County Superintendent of Education, together with the Clerk of Chancery Court and the Chancellor of the District convene in annua examination, and grant certificates. The examinations are, as they should be, purely com petitive. All of the schools meet the Board of Examiners at their county seat, and the prizes are carried off by those who best answer the questions propounded. This plan, we appre-hend, will have a healthy influence on the common schools throughout the entire State. While the faculty are teaching the students the science the faculty are teaching the students one science of agriculture, they expect to raise enough on the farm to meet all expenses in the line of provisions; by this means they hope to be able to the swindling regulation which has been a those with free scholarships) for the small sum of \$100 per annum. The cheapness of educa-tion here has already brought the University into favor with friends in other States, and a amber of students in Louisians have applied for admission. Planted in the midst of a food, and having her doors thrown open to all by such unparalleled cheapness in instruction, we predict for Alcorn University a great and

midst of my old home makes me sing the lines

"Go ring the bells, and fire the guns, And fling the starry banners out; Shout 'Freedom!' till your lisping ones Give back their cradle shout."

I send several subscribers; they were slave

but the newspaper instead of the slave driver's

Street-Car Transfers—Verdict Five Cents.

Disgraceful! Insulting! In the case of J

r. Davis es. the Washington and Georgetown

the transaction of business among travelers

that the damage done to Mr. Davis, in detain

Letter from Texas.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

It may not be uninteresting to the reader

by some means or other; and, if it can only

AUSTIN, TREAS, Feb. 16, 1872.

A verdict in favor of the plaintiff is proof

very inconvenient.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

DON CARLOS.

whip is now their companion.

Yours truly,

orious work in the future. Alcorn University is located in Claiborne county, near Rodney, Mississippi. A more at clinical instruction, in which, perhaps, the most important, singular, and unfrequent surfor reasons which we will explain the present site was chosen. This University was formerly known by the name of Oakland Col-popinion of the value sustained by Mr. Davis? lege. The present buildings were erected just If so, how appreciative of the value of educaprior to the war by the Presbyterian churches South, and cost, I understand, nearly \$150,000. The college not being endowed, and lacking in debt, and was sold to the State for \$40,000 to redeem its liabilities. The State could not have greated the buildings for even their original cost, so that the misfortune of Oakland College became the providential opportunity of have erected the buildings for even their became the providential opportunity of hind ends of the cars to treat roughly any lady

tending the fencing of it, preparatory for the "boys" to cultivate when the spring term "boys" to cultivate when the spring term opens. About 30 acres are included in the have laid special damages.

D. A. S. campus" or college park, around which the cle. The "campus" is gently undulating from all points of this half circle toward he centre and front. It is covered with a forest of grand and proud oaks, festeoned in the mossy drapery of nature, and rearing their of your loyal and true Republican paper to and made right. There is personal enmity ciation, in the face of violent opposition by the lofty heads to the skies in mute adoration of the new liberty over which they are now guardians. Truly, these old oaks themselves must open their sap veins and weep tears of joy at the sight I am about to say may seem to concern only which they now behold. As you pass into the Republicans of this State, yet I regard the attempt to make a man or a Government impossible to the Republicans of this State, yet I regard the attempt to make a man or a Government imposses of "campus" through a spacious archway at either end of the semicircle, the tiny tendrils of the verhanging moss cling to the passer by and Federal Government, as well as those of our whisper in his ear the gladsome news... "Intel- present able and honest State administration, lectual Freedom is here." The wandering winds are immensely in the minority in Texas, notnear. All nature seems animated with joy at philanthropic treatment of the "ex-confeder the great revolution which it has witnessed in ates" by Congressional enactment and by State precincts once sacred to the proud and executive jurisdiction also. It is only those chivalry of the South. The chapel who have lived in the late slave States any bell which but a few years ago summoned the bell which but a few years ago summoned the results are received and called ill names, because then "brought no day" to the soul of the liswith but lamentably few exceptions, even inthey choose, at a time when the country should tening slave, but bade him labor on for fear of cluding those of them who fill official position, know just how it stands, to call its attention the lash, now finds an echo to its chimes in the by Executive appointment as Republicans, to errors which have erent into it, but which The chapel is situated midway the semicircle, and is a large, commodious, and valuable build- ernment and its "mudsil" friends as they ever Unity produces strength. It is, then, of great ing. In the basement are the recitation halls, were during the brightest days of their fratri- importance that the Republican party should prayer room, cabinet, laboratory, &c. On the cidal efforts to dissolve the compact that binds be united. The patriotism now needed is an large lecture-hall which will seat about a Union. It has long since been patent to every in the Republican party. I would give my and students. There are three elegant observing Republican in Texas that a part of last five dollars to the bearer of the news that brick dormitories, besides a number of cottages and a large boarding-house for the accommoda- party of this State is to obtain official power two great leaders of the loyal people of this tion of students. Another dermitory will soon be erected; and a ladies' hall is also in projec-tion, though the board has not yet taken final action in regard to it. The President's mansion is built on the old Southern style and adds to fact we have disagreeably exemplified in hunter the many attractions of this classic scene. The dreds of instances throughout the State to-day; Adelphic and Belle Lettre Society Halls stand men, late of the "Confederacy," who hold pofacing each other near the ends of the semicircle. Built for the gristograpy of the South, they
were planned on a regal scale. Their very look
to its very greatest extent in the propagation
are pleading eloquently their country's good were planned on a regal scale. I men' very local is senatorial and genius-inspiring. The whole sight is magnificent, and we can proudly say that few of the old colleges in the South possess such advantages as are found here. Colored people, look at your college! Here the hangity "chicalry" were nurtured

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872. VOL. III.-NO. 9.3

in the false doctrines of Calboun, and taught to this glorious Republic, and which their wicked make the enclavement of their fellow-men a part rebellion against it forfeited, they still persist of their creed. Here the dread hyens of slavery in an exhibition of their ingratitude to, and reared its menster head, and freedom dared not hatred of, their conquerors and benefactors to approach within its shadow. The poor slave a degree that is positively amazing. Common lived on without light, without hope, and alsense would lead one to suppose that they, communication from our place—the sentiments most without God. Columbia hung her head even considering their early disadvantages in of which (I venture to say) meet the appromost without God. Columbia hung her head moral and mental culture, would be controlled in shame, and freedom shricked at this deserra

tion of her maker's handiwork. But lo! the by a more sensible, and, to themselves, profitchange! The humble are exalted and the able policy; but no-the trite, though not ele proud are dashed down in the dust. Freedom has come; not bodily freedom alone, but ingant saying, "it is a hard matter to teach an old dog new tricks," applies quite apropos to tellectual freedom; freedom to think. The the Southern Democrat; he is the same to day angel of mercy hath spoken it, and we will precisely that he was when he indulged in his arise and shatter the shackles from our minds. 'chivalric" pastime of shooting down and Able teachers are in charge of this Univerbayoneting the poor starving Yankee prisoners of Andersonville execration.

There is no dodging the fact that this 'conto which they have been appointed. Dr. Rev. els says that it is their especial design to make ciliatory" policy, which seems to have been guiding and controlling the Republican party—

State as well as National ever since the close quite alienate, at least to shake the confidence tunity for their improvement. The colored of, and, to a great degree, dishearten, many of its old time, most able, and worthy champions. Such, however, is the case with the Republican utter ruin can possibly accrue to the party that it was a measure of justice to the colored students are already on the grounds. The col that is so blind to its own interests as to adopt the students are already on the grounds. The col that is so blind to its own interests as to adopt the were to a man loyal to the Government, and in eight of neutral ports cannot be inquired into as to the its own interests as to adopt the were to a man loyal to the Government, and in eight of neutral ports cannot be inquired into as to their validity, except the rights of neutrality in their validity. at the landing and conveys them out free of preferring them, in a majority of instances, to disloyal, using every instrumentality in their tory of man. It has entered into the progress Alcorn University is open to all students There are, however, as you understand, two 000 in Agricultural College Scrip, which was Universities in the State—one for colored and here a few days since. This august and loyal ner) two classes of American citizens. The body of established rules, sanctioned by public the other for white youth. But we hope when existing prejudices have been modified by the resistless logic of education to see them merged absence of any fact or proof whatsoever, against

> our State The openly expressed hatred by the Ku Klux Democracy of our Governor and present Na-tional Administration but too plainly shows I view another class petitio whether it is safe to trust them longer as participants in the affairs of this State, and, at the same time, excites our greatest surprise that they should so openly exhibit their malevolent hatred of the Government, considering their knowledge of the past, and especially the fact of the present pending of the amnesty bill before the National Senate. "Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other."

A little less conciliation, and a considerable more of dictation, is what their ailment requires; and which, in fact, their own pros-Railroad Company, the question whether this perity, peace, and happiness imperatively de company has a right to impose any regulation mand, and will, I sincerely pray, for the sake making invalid their tickets elsewhere than the junction was decided. A verdict was rendered persecuted Republicans of Texas, be adminisin favor of the plaintiff, and damages assessed tered to them speedily, and without further by a mixed jury, four of whom were colored, to delay.

Very truly yours, REPUBLICAN.

Personal Difference in the Senate

source of great annovance and a subject of WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1872. great doubt. Everybody knows that it renders To the Editor of the New National Era:

It is deeply to be regretted that personal differences should arise in the Senate Chamber. sufficient that the law and the facts render the uncharitable views should be held by the press, of the "father of his country." defendant guilty. This being settled, the quesand persons who, in their zeal to show up the tion for the jury then is, what damages there urable good to the Republican party if its ing him from his medical lecture and his arrival friends would seek to heal the differences which at clinical instruction, in which, perhaps, the exist within it. If they would set themselves gical case was treated, was only in value five leaders. The political crisis is not realized Let me ask Mr. Syphax if that was his crats would achieve if personal animosity, popinion of the value sustained by Mr. Davis? destroy the Republican party.

The University is situated in the midst of a valuable farm of 240 acres, which was included in the purchase. About 90 acres of this are unpatriotic, in charging his own country with intellectual progress. are to sharpen, he can better afford than many in the Senate Chamber to be faithful to his constituents, faithful to his country at large, and faithful to the trust reposed in him. If our country is free from blame in the matter. as doubtless she is, can an investigation of supposed errors burt her? It must of necessity redound to the honor of our statesmen and to our Government when faults appearing in read this letter, coming, as it does, from a 'Yankee' carpet-bagger" of four years' so- as recreant to his country's honor in trying to on by Parson A. Venable, who stigmatized the journ among the "chivalry." Although what so shield it from blame as to maintain its honor. matter as being of direct important interest to our national party. The true friend of the investigating minds; and such persons who go assertions. The administration of Gen. Grant withstanding the remarkably conciliatory and worse but seek to amend errors, as far as in his power, he may have my vote for the remainder of his days. But is he immaculate? This he is not prepared to admit himself. It is, then, highly ridiculous that true and loyal men should length of time since the rebellion who can be denounced and called ill names, because who are not to day just as virulently and de. will creep into the best government under huterminedly opposed to the United States Gov- man rule. Strife and dissension breed hatred. and floor are the library, museum, and a together the States comprising this great untiring effort to heal the differences existing

Letter from Ohio.

Mt. Pleasant, Onio, Feb. 21, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era:

In your issue of January 11th, I noticed a communication from our place—the sentiments bation of every colored person in our community-as regards the renomination of General would become a law, but it has been defeated. The "magnanimous" choose rather to be unsame time.

Senator Sumner's "great speech" in favor of justice is one which will ever be appreciated the wise Solon, defines that only to be the best of the rebellion-has had the effect, if not to Government in which an injury done to the meanest subject is an insult to the whole Constitution. He, unlike many others, has not forgotten the men who rallied to the rescue of the party in Texas. Nothing but discomfiture and citizens, and who offered their lives on the nation's altar for rights which they did not enjoy ; his Excellency, Edmund J. Davis, Governor of I view them making their demand in the pres

> I view another class petitioning the guarin public schools, churches, hotels, &c.

They ask these rights because they are rights the principle of equal and exact justice; they ated, digested, and promulgated a system of ask these in return for their fidelity and patriotism; they ask these because in many 1561, and at Frankfort 1596. In process of parts of the land of their nativity they have neither surety for life or property, and this for no other reason, than that they dared to be loyal to the Government in the hour of her direst necessity. This is the picture which presents itself, and thus viewing it I had hoped of the welfare of the nation at large, and the the bill would pass, giving pardon to the one class and justice to the other.

I read with delight the speeches of Representatives Wall and Rainey upon the Education Bill. I, "like them," am in favor of the bill. I am in favor of it because its tendency is "the more general diffusion of knowledge among the masses." I am in favor of it because the general Government in it bequeaths to the nation's youth a boon of vastly more value than position or title. I am in favor of it because I see in it a willing on the part of Congress to revert but it is more deeply to be regretted that such to, and take counsel from, the parting lessons as a primary object of importance, institutions tion for the jury then is, what damages there shall be. In the case related, an intelligent jury, four of whom were colored, considered the children of God." It would work immeas force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion it is e lie opinion be enlightened." I have to-day sent you the names of two new subscribers for the NEW NATIONAL ERA, and hope soon to be able to work and cement the friendship of its great to send others. I desire that its circulation may increase, because the principles it advo but by few. What an easy conquest the Demo- cates ere just and right, and because it is so ably edited by the first representative of our race in the person of vourself, whose fame is not confined to one continent, and whose pubtion among the race with which he is identified!

The decision in the case will certainly preto the French. Heated discussions, in which
that two hundred and fifty years of slavery and barbarity have not been able to extinguish the endowed, and lacking the second processes involved the State for \$49,000 to the second part of conductors of ungentlemanty manners and their totally ignored, have resulted from Mr. Sum- last ideas of manhood in our race, but that the ner's resolution to investigate the matter. vital sparks of liberty yet live, and as noble men They are not a few in and out of Congress who actuated by principles of justice remove the condemn the Senator in his course. Some remaining relics of barbarism the race will be persons charge him with a disposition to be found pressing forward in the road to moral and

Yours, for justice,

Letter from Texas.

LIBERTY, LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS, February 16, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: DEAR SIR: Hoping that you will give this a place in your columns. I venture to send you

the following, viz: The colored citizens of this county assembled in the district school house Wednesday evening, the lightest shade are thoroughly investigated and organized the National Civil Rights Assoshown to Senator Sumper when he is charged more timid and anothetic of the andience led whole affair as a Yankee speculation. However interference. It may be questioned whether This is duty unalloyed. The moment you we proceeded with business. Mr. Wm. II. Reymaculate, that moment you create suspicion in the meeting, touching lightly on the causes which made this association necessary, he conand others elequently addressed the audience therefore it was not von Det-the principle has been, upon the whole, one of marked effi-ciency. If the General would promise to do no were then elected, viz: Mr. Wm. H. Reynolds, President; Judge S. Baldwin, Vice President; Charles Harris, Secretary; Jacob Smith, Trea-

> A motion was then made that the Parson and his adherents be ordered out, which was debate, the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday the 21st inst. We are impatiently awaiting the first copy of your paper.

Yours for liberty and equal rights.

This country imported in 1866 no less than 76,209,397 pounds of rice, and the first quality sold for 13½ cents per pound. Our home product, which was 20,118,600 pounds in 1866, has risen rapidly and pretty steadily since, till it amounted, in 1871, to 92,000,000 pounds. Meantime, the price of first quality has fallen to nine cents per pound.—American Artisan. the adopted policy of the so-called Democratic a reconciliation had been effected between the

This, be it remembered, has been achieved be secured by professing Radicalism, why, conscience must not be tolerated to stand in the great fear that the Republican party, so divided, way of even making oath to the same. This fact we have disagreeably exemplified in hundreds of instances throughout the State to-day; men, late of the "Confederacy," who hold positions of power and emolument, who speak Bepublicanism, but use their official influence to its very greatest extent in the propagation of the interests of their old friends of the "not dead but slumbering Lost Cause."

Not satisfied with the magnanimous treatment they have received at the hands of the National Gerenment in restoring to them all Ment they have received at the nands of the nands of the National Gevernment in restoring to them all and we do trust that all good men will seek to interest. Let our friends see that it is not the rights they ever possessed as citizens of maintain it.

D. A. S. | done!—Phila. Press.

Public International Law.

Essay Delivered by D. Augustus Straker, at the Graduating Exercises of Howard University Law Department.

There is a grandeur and dignity pervading the science of international law not to be found in any other branch of jurisprudence. It is not the positive delaration of any legislature, nor is it a code of elementary speculation; nor Grant, and the passage of the Supplementary yet is it the whim and caprice of any lordly Civil Rights Bill. I in common with every despot. To the contrary, international law is other lower of justice had hoped that the bill a system of rules based upon natural justice and established by the universal consent of nations. From the earliest times to the presgenerous than to be just and generous at the ent day, it has marked the progress of the age, emblazoned the civilization of the world, trod in the foot-paths of science, and, above all, has borne a direct and beneficial influence by every sufferer from those wrongs which he upon the Christian religion—teaching nations has so untiringly labored to remove. He, like an enlightened sense of right and justice. Its maxim is, " Fides est servanda."

If nations saw no reason why good faith should be preserved, why justice and benevolence should govern their conduct, why war should be the "dernier resort" to redress a wrong, it is easy flag of a country which dared not own them as to see, in such a case, how science, art, commerce, and religion would be clogged, and in what a low condition humanity itself would be. its old and tested friends. By way of illustration, let me cite you to the action of the late delectable Federal grand jury, adjourned late delectable Federal grand jury, adjourned here a few days since. This august and loyal body failed to present a single indictment, out of several hundred informations, preferred against rebels, so-called Democrats; and yet, upon such questionable authority as that presented by the leaders of the rebel Democracy of Austin, could reconcile their chivalrous consciences to the finding of an indictment, in the absence of any fact or proof whatsoever, against beloved land, made such through their treachery. its old and tested friends. By way of illus- power to revive the doctrine of the dark ages, of ages, gradually accumulating, until the agbeloved land, made such through their treachery. Greeks, that they were bound to no duties, nor by any moral law. Prisoners taken in war had was entitled to the "just postlimini." If a ship ence of the many thousand graves of the noble no rights, and might lawfully be put to death dead which are strewn over our country, from or sold as slaves, with their wives and chil-

> dians of the nation's liberties to protect them tain that either the Phonicians, Carthaginians, from unjust prescription upon public carriers, or any of the States of Greece formed any digest even of naval law.

> About 900 B. C. the Rhodians, celebrated belonging to every citizen; they ask these upon for their naval power and discipline, cremarine law, which was published at Basle in time these were added to and improved by the Consolate del Mare. In the laws of Oleron, and the renowned Hanseatic league, the French Ordinance, a monument of the wisdom of the reign of Louis XIV, we have another well digested code of maritine law, regulating commerce throughout the four quarters of the

Despite all this, history informs us that the law of nations was in a crude and uncivilized state, even unto the sixteenth century, so that rapine and ferocious warefare deformed the annals of Europe. In many instances shipwrecked srangers were made prisoners and sold as slaves-guests and heralds killed. Mankind seemed doomed to live a constant distrust and hostility, and this, it is said, as late as the time of Cardinal Richelieu.

This condition of affairs was sought to be changed by the Emperor Charlemagne. And by the works of Grotius, Vattel, Bynkershoek, Burlamaqui, Wheaton, and other great authors of international law, we find that man so longer treats man as his natural enemy, and good faith among nations, is their guiding star.

But to particularise .- I shall treat in the following of public international law, or that which relates to the intercourse of nations, as distinguished from private international law, or that which relates to the intercourse of individuals : 1st. What is a nation? A nation is a so-

selves independent of foreign powers. The first principle then of international law is perfect equality and independence. It is a breach of the fundamental principle of public law, when one State voluntarily and without reason of imminent danger, undertakes to interfere with another State as to its government and internal policy. The Spaniards, observes Vattel, violated all rules of right when they set up a tribunal of their own to judge the Inaca of Peru according to their law. So does any State, great or small, in the eastern or west ern hemisphere, violate a fundamental principle of public law, directly or indirectly, when it seeks to regulate in any shape whatsoever the internal policy of another Government, and this is so, whether it be a great empir among nations, or a small island, made by the enhemeral labors of the soral insect, in the broad expanse of ocean. The danger must be great, distinct, and imminent, and rest on no ference with the internal affairs of England when James II, regarded as having absonded, was driven away from the throne. The Prince of Orange's invitation was not woe napuli. upon which a king is raised to his throne, and upon which he must be cast down. The American Secretary of State, in 1841,

Mr. Webster, in his letter to Lord Ashburton, declared that it was a manifest and gross impropriety for the individuals of one Government. ndividually or in masses, to interfere in the effected without trouble. After half an hour's civil conflicts of another State. It is, then, a matter well settled by the law of nations that non-interference is the rule, and justifiable interference the exception.

The Franco-Germanic war, but a shore time ago ended, is the gravest and most lamentable instance of the banefulness and

within her realm, endeavoring to resuscitat her ruins, by the unhallowed slaughter of some gradu

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attributed to indiscretion on the part of sove reigns, as well as a disregard for the fundamental principles of public international law.

And this brings me to that branch of my subject relating to neutrality. It is the right of neutral nations to be impartial. One party should not be favored to the detriment of Committee designated by the Convention held another in any shape or form. No fraud must another in any shape or form. No Iraud must enter into the proceedings of a neutral, since a fraudulent neutrality is no neutrality. In general, no contract must be entered into; but if the neutral power be under centract to fur. if the neutral power be under centract to furnish succor, in this instance only may the "causus foederis" exist, and when the ally is the aggressor the neutral is relieved. A neutral aggressor the neutral is ordinary commerce. aggressor the neutral is relieved. A neutral has a right to pursue his ordinary commerce. It may even carry the enemies goods, subject though to seizure by the hostile party. It is not lawful to make neutral territory the seeme of hostility, or to attack the enemy while within its territory. It is plain then that no belligerent power can claim the right of passage over neutral territory unless founded upon previous treaty. Yet Bynkesbock says, "that if an enemy be attacked on hostile ground, or on the open sea, and should flea within the jurisdiction of a neutral's state, the victor may pursue him, "dum fervet opus." "Prizes brought into neutral ports cannot be inquired into as to their validity, except the rights of neutrality

The arming of vessels in neutral ports fitted out were torts and that the orginal owner should be built and manned in neutral ports, for the purpose of the belligerent parties; yet these facts are not known to the neutral government, by the minister who should see that all the ettizens of the United States. the government which he represents is fairly dealt with, in such a case the neutral is re lieved from all responsibility, nor can future charges be made in consequence of future hos-tilities accruing out of the aforesaid circumstances.

To decide any question of the laws of neutrality we have only to divest ourselves of technicalities, and square our actions with the Republic of Amalphi, in which work the dishave them do unto you." The rules which Syria, and Cyprus vied in the honor of the govern a well regulated household form the basis of International law, and are embodied in the single phrase-natural justice. One of the means of a proper understanding

among nations is by treaty. A treaty is a contract between two or more nations concern ing some act of omission or commission to take effect in the future. It binds the parties from the moment of its conclusion, which is under stood to be from the day it is signed. The effect of a treaty of peace is the securing of peace and the abolishing of war; and thus bury in oblivion all original causes of war and dispute. In the United States, the President by and with the consent of two thirds of the Senate can conclude a treaty. As a branch of international law, a treaty should always be preserved in good faith. It binds the national faith and is as obligatory upon nations as private contracts are upon individuals. It is a nation's mirror of its obligations concerning the subject matter treated. A breach of se solemn an obligation in the shape of repudia tion or otherwise is dishonorable.

Vattel says, "If a treaty be ambiguous in any part of it, the party who had the power. and on whom it was peculiarly incumbent to speak clearly and plainly, ought to submit to the construction most unfavorable to him, upon the reasonable maxim of the Roman law, 'Pac tionem obseuram nocere in quorum fuit poes-

tate legem apertius conscribere.' " But there is no doubt a reasonable construction ough to be put upon a treaty. It should receive a liberal interpretation, according to receive a liberal interpretation, according to the intention of the contracting parties. Gain should be totally ignored. Where injuries have been committed, there should be compensation adequate for actual injuries only. Consedered it sectional; therefore be it Resolved, That the President of this Conadequate for actual injuries only. Consequential damages pertain to the office of a jury, which in such a case should comprise the civilized nations of the globe, because a precedent is to adequate for actual injuries only. Consebe established hitherto unknown to international law, and will effect all nations in future.

Every treaty having for its object peace and Territory at large, and one for each twenty

harmony is but another instance of the progress and clvilisation of the age.

and civilisation of the age.

The Washington Treaty with Great Britain in 1871 has elevated every man, woman, and child of the human family in the scale of civilization indeed. It has raised the standard of humanity, opened up the avenues of progress. humanity, opened up the avenues of progress, and snatched from the barbaric age another of terial interests. its inhumanitarian relies

Great credit is due to the organizers and framers of this great international law of peace. It has taught the world the true laws of brotherhood. The Hercules of the Senate shook the world with his demand for compensation. for injury done us at the hands of England .-The world stood aghast at the apparent imperiousness of Young America.-The soldier of peace standing at the helm of our bark, as

Equal Rights.

Immentable instance of the banefulness and impropriety of an unjustifiable interference of one nation with the internal regulations of another. Neither law nor precedent justified the interference of Louis Napo leon with the Spanish Government in placing on its throne a German prince. It may be argued that France feared detriment to her own existence and welfare; but the blood of innoncent men, domestic peace and quiet, the ties of friend to friend, parent to child, ought to be held more sacred than national fame centered in a single man.

France has been the birth-place of science. For centuries she has been the emporium of art and commerce, and the stronghold of literature; to-day she is little less than a wreck, having an unstable government and dissontent within her realm, sedseavoring to resuscitate

The Speaker of the lower house of the Missispip Legislature is a colored man, uamed Lynch, only twenty-sever years old. He was bora in Louisiana, but is well educated and possessed of excellent natural abilities. He is a thorough parliamentarian, a skillful department and help served the primary which was then dominant at the Vatican, and they hoped to promote by a war the policy thoration is sissippi Legislature is a colored man, uamed Lynch, only twenty-sever years old. He was bora in Louisiana, but is well educated and possessed of excellent natural abilities. He is a thorough parliamentarian, a skillful department of the Emperor to the army, assumed the preme power as the Regent) and they hoped to promote by a war the policy they had inaugarated by the Edumenical Councidant of they had inaugarated by the Edumenical Councidant of the Syllabus which had prevent the Emperor to the army, assumed the sate work the fragety and they hoped to promote by a war the policy they had inaugarated by the Edumental Councidant of the yllabus which they had inaugarated by the Edumental Councidant the Vatican, and they hoped to promote by a war the policy they had had prevent and they hoped to promote by a war the policy tha The Speaker of the lower house of the Mis-

-A young lady in Mississippi, who had just raduated, came home and hired a few-colored of her best men. Free speech has been arrested, and anarchy lies at her door. Like the Edui of old, France may now say, "nostri agri vastari, oppids expagnari." All this may be

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THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Official Call for the Convention to Meet in Philadelphia, June 5, to Nominate Candi dates for President and Vice President.

The undersigned, constituting the National

WILLIAM CLAFILIN, of Massachusetts, WILLIAM E. CHANDLEE, of New Hampshire, Secretary. Chairman.

LUKE P. POLAND, Verment, L. B. FRIEZE, Rhode Island. H. H. STARK WEATHER, Coonecticut.

James Gopshil, New Jorsey.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Pennsylvania. Howard M. JENKINS, Delaware B. R. Cowen, Ohio. John Cobuen, Indiana. C. B. FARWELL, Illinois. J. T. AVERULL, Minnesota.
J. T. AVERULL, Minnesota.
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin.
GEORGE W. McCrary, Iowa. C. C. Fulton, Maryland. Franklin Stearns, Virginia. John Hubbard, West Virginia. William Sloan, North Carolina. THOS. W. OSBORNE, Florida. L. C. CARPENTER, South Carolina JOHN H. CALDWELL, Georgia. JAMES P. STOW, Alabama.

M. П. Sotthworth, Louisiana. A. C. Fisk, Mississippi. S. C. Ponebov, Kansas. B. F. Rice, Arkansas. John B. Clark, Missouri. A. A. Burton, Kentucky. Horace Maynard, Tennessee. E. B. TAYLOR, Nebraska. James W. Nye, Nevada.

H. W. CORBETT, Oregon. GEORGE C. GORHAM, California. JOHN B. CHAPPER, Colorado. W. A. BURLEIGH, Dakota. SAYLES J. BOWRN, District of Columbia. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 22, 1872. Collymia, S. C., January 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men," which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

Whereas, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing

thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected

o'clock M., to consider their political and ma The ratio of representation as laid down in

Respectfully, ALONZO J. RANSIER, President of the " Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality be-

-A Berlin correspondent of the Cologne with a drawn sword between the vexed powers, solved the problem how peace and equal justice ould go hand in hand.—Thus these two great and good men have inscribed on the pages of and good men have inscribed on the pages of international law a rule of adjustment greater than which Puffenderf, Bynkershoek, or Vattel ne'er conceived—

"God speed our Republic O Father on high, Lead us in pathways of justice and right; Let rulers as well as ruled, one and all, Be guided with virtue the armor of right."

In which the Professor speaks of an understanding between the Jesuit party and the Taileries in view of a Franco-Prossian war, observes that in well informed circles at Berlin it was well known at the time that an understanding of this kind had been arrived at. "It was no secret, but a notorious fact, that the Empress Engenie was entirely under the influence of the Jesuits and in constant communication with Rome, and that she was eager in urging on the war, which press and her clerical advisers represented the party which was then dominant at the Vatican,

igy in shape of a young man who possesses the power of singing two parts of a tane at the same time. His name is Wesley Arnold, and he is a